

GEN. SHAFTER'S APPEAL.

Santiago Invested, but More Men Needed to Take It.

The following message was received at the War Department from Gen. Shafter yesterday morning:

"Camp, Near Sevilla, July 3.

"We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present forces.

"Our losses up to date will aggregate 1,000, but the list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of day before yesterday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rain, but will be able to use it for the present.

"Gen. Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably go to the rear today. Gen. Young is also very ill and confined to his bed. Gen. Hawkins was slightly wounded in the foot during a sortie by the enemy last night, which was handsomely repulsed.

"The behavior of our troops was magnificent.

"Gen. Garcia reports that he holds the railroad from Santiago to St. Luis; has burned bridges and removed some rails. Also that Pando has arrived at Palma and the French consul with 600 French citizens has come into his (Garcia's) lines from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every possible courtesy.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Secretary Alger's Reply.

In reply the following message was sent by the Secretary of War to General Shafter:

"The President directs me to say that you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on July 1. The valor and heroism of officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes.

(Signed)

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

SHAFTER WANTS MORE MEN

Santiago's Defenses Are Too Strong for His Force.

THE ENEMY UNDERESTIMATED

The President calls a Council and Immediate Action Is Taken—Troops Already on the Way and Many Thousands More to Follow as Soon as Possible—Miles Going to Santiago.

The strain under which the President and his advisers, and the officers at the Army and Navy Departments, had long borne, was relieved at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when a long dispatch was received from Gen. Shafter. The American commander asked for immediate reinforcements, as he found the defenses of the city too strong to be carried by his present force.

The full text of Gen. Shafter's dispatch was not made public. He told of his prospective plans and made certain recommendations relative to the sending of reinforcements, and it was considered unwise to divulge these things to the public.

The situation has undergone a radical change. Instead of taking the city by assault a state of siege will be inaugurated, which, it is thought, is a week.

Must Wait a Week. Large reinforcements cannot be sent to Santiago within a week. Gen. Shafter can hold his own ground against any force the Spanish may make upon him, but he states that he cannot now take the town, and it is not believed that he will make any attempt to do so before reinforcements are sent to him. To do otherwise would, it is thought here, be the height of folly.

The department exerted every energy all day yesterday and re-enforcements will be sent in large numbers as soon as possible.

Gen. Shafter's dispatch was received at 11:30 o'clock. Within half an hour a noon-day council of war was held at the War Department. It was the first general conference that has been held since the war began.

Those present were Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger, Adj. Gen. Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington, Commissary General Egan, Surgeon General Sternberg and Capt. Sherer, of the Bureau of Military Information.

The War Council. The conference lasted half an hour and gave rise to the most abundant rumors of a defeat. Gen. Corbin left the council just before it concluded, and as adjutant general of the army informed the President of the situation and the steps which will be taken to remedy it.

Upon emerging from the White House Gen. Corbin made public the dispatch received from Gen. Shafter. He said, when asked what he thought of the news: "It is good."

Gen. Miles said after the conference: "Re-enforcements will be sent to Gen. Shafter as soon as possible. Fifty thousand men will be sent if necessary. As soon as sea transportation can be obtained troops will be sent. The greater part of the transports at Santiago left for Tampa today. Upon their arrival at Tampa troops will be embarked and hurried to Santiago.

Miles Going to Santiago. "Do you expect to go to the front with these troops?" Gen. Miles was asked. "Yes," he replied. "I am going South in a day or two, and expect to go to Santiago with the troops."

The general said further that he has been anxious to get to the front all along, but was compelled by military conditions to remain at home and get the troops in shape so that no delays or mistakes may be caused in the future. He complimented the work of Gen. Shafter and his army very highly and said that though the Government is very deeply concerned over the situation every confidence is felt that Gen. Shafter is thoroughly able to withstand the Spanish until re-enforcements are sent him.

been begun for the dispatching of a large force of troops to Santiago.

A cablegram was yesterday sent to Santiago recalling all the transports at that place. The fleet left for Tampa yesterday. Secretary McKeljohn said he thought they would arrive at Tampa early Wednesday morning. They are being conveyed by an escort of naval vessels and can make the trip in quick time, barring accidents, as they are light. The swiftest transports were sent yesterday for the reason that they will not be delayed by slower boats and it is desired that they should reach Tampa and return to Santiago as quickly as possible.

Quartermaster General Ludington said that he thought it would require a day and a half or two days to recruit and provision the transports and embark the troops. They should start for Tampa on Friday and arrive there Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

Shafter Re-enforced. Gen. Shafter was re-enforced by the arrival of 1,200 men on the Harvard yesterday. These troops are the Ninth Massachusetts and the balance of the Michigan troops, which will complete Gen. Duffield's brigade. The Harvard had been ordered to return at once for additional troops, but it is not known whether the official circles whether she will return to Hampton Roads or to Tampa. At any rate, she will take 2,000 men.

The Yale, which was thought to have started from Santiago for Newport News, arrived at Key West yesterday. The intention is to send 2,000 troops by her as soon as they can be embarked. They should join Gen. Shafter about Thursday.

Embarking Troops at Tampa. Three of the eleven transports which were to leave Tampa on Friday, namely, the State City, City of Macon and the Hudson, have come to Key West with about 1,200 troops. The remaining eight transports, the Neches, Lampasas, Unalakleet, Specialist, Louisiana, Comanche, Arkadia and Catania have been embarking troops for the past four days. It is believed that they have left Tampa, but no official statement can be obtained at the War Department. If not, they will leave before the Yale and the other transports, now returning, and should land 7,000 men at Santiago before Saturday.

The Mohawk and Mississippi, two of the large steamers recently purchased from the Atlantic Transport Line, were ordered to leave New York for Tampa last night. They are each large vessels and can carry a full regiment each with abundant provisions.

Twelve Thousand More. Twelve thousand troops or more will be sent from Tampa in addition to those which are now embarked, or which may already have embarked on the eleven steamers designated.

Mr. McKeljohn said that the probability is that all the troops will be called upon to furnish a quota of troops for Santiago and that various points of embarkation would be used, such as Tampa, Miami, Jacksonville and Newport News.

Such is the result of yesterday's war council. The situation may be briefly summarized as follows:

Troops landed by Harvard yesterday, 1,200. Troops to leave Tampa on Yale, 2,000. Troops to leave Newport News immediately on St. Paul, which has been ordered there from New York, 1,200.

Troops which are thought to have left Tampa on the eleven transports mentioned above, conservatively estimated at 7,000.

Troops to leave on the Harvard on her return trip, probably to Tampa, the nearest port to Santiago, 2,000.

Troops to be dispatched on the thirty-five transports returning from Santiago, 34,000.

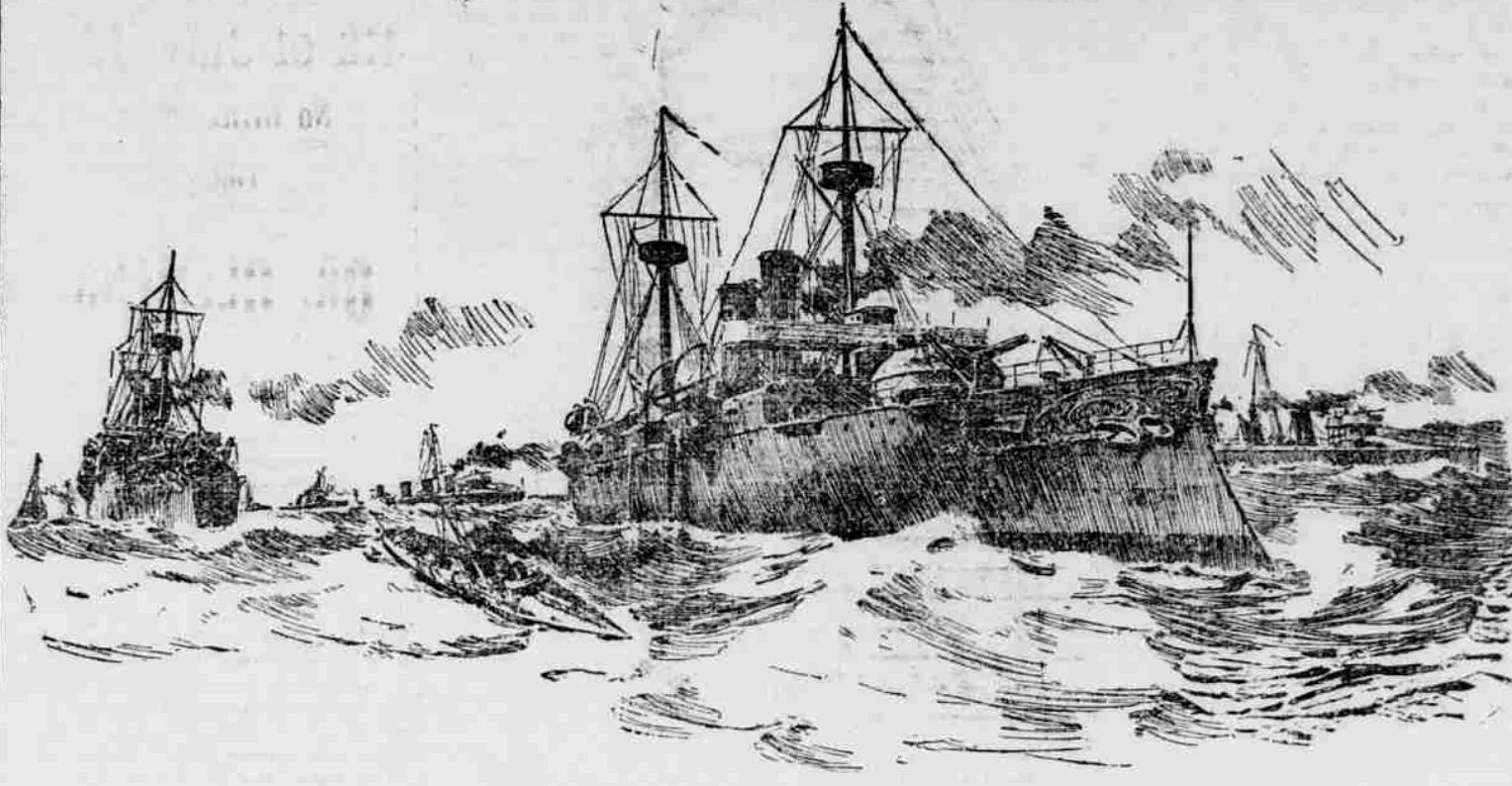
Total number of re-enforcements to be sent to General Shafter estimated to be about 29,000 men.

Reduced Rates to Baltimore Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Only \$1.25 Saturday, Sunday and Monday, July 2, 3 and 4, good to return until Tuesday, July 5. All trains except Congressional Limited. 10:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

Through Sleeper Washington to Buffalo, N. Y. & O. Daily on Royal Blue Line and Lehigh Valley Route, leaving Washington 5:00 p.m., arriving Buffalo 10:30 a.m. next day. 10:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate flavor without any bitterness and it can tell it from coffee. It does not cost one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 10c and 25c per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

THE SPANISH FLEET WHICH WAS DESTROYED.



THE INFANTA MARIA TERESA.

The Infanta Maria Teresa is an armored, central battery cruiser of 7,000 tons, and has a speed of 20.25 knots. Her main battery consists of two 11-inch and ten 5.5-inch Howitzer guns, and her secondary battery mounts eight 2.2-inch and eight 1.4-inch rapid fire guns, two machine guns and six torpedo tubes. Her armor belt is 12 inches in thickness, 10.12 inches on her gun positions, and she has a deck plating 3 inches thick. Her coal capacity is 1,200 tons, and her crew numbers 500.

THE ALMIRANTE OQUENDO.

The Almirante Oquendo is built after the same plans as the Infanta Maria Teresa, but attains a speed of only 20 knots.

THE VIZCAYA.

The Vizcaya is similar to the Maria Teresa. Her speed is twenty knots, and she carries two 11-inch and ten 5.5-inch guns in her main battery, and two 5-

inch, eight 2.2-inch, four 1.4-inch, and two machine guns in the secondary battery. She has six torpedo tubes.

THE CRISTOBOL COLON.

The Cristobal Colon is an armored cruiser of 6,840 tons. Her armor belt is six inches in thickness and she has one and one-half inches of deck plating. Her coal-carrying capacity is 1,100 tons. The main battery consists of two 10-inch guns. Six 4.7-inch, ten 2.2-inch, ten 1.4-inch, and two machine guns comprise the secondary battery. Her complement is 450.

THE PLUTON.

The Pluton is a torpedo-boat destroyer of 400 tons, and has a speed of thirty knots. She carries two 12-pounder, two 6-pounder, and two 1-pounder guns, 300 tons of coal and seventy men.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

What Makes the Result in Doubt—Republican Division.

Wilmington, Del., July 2.—All forecasts of the probable political complexion of the United States Senate after March 4 must necessarily include the State of Delaware. For not only will there be certainly one senator to elect, to succeed Senator George Gray, whose term will expire on that date, but there is a harrowing possibility that the pending trials of the Dover National Bank cases in the United States district court in this city may cause another vacancy. Senator Richard Rollin Kenney is one of the defendants in these cases and has been indicted by the grand jury. His trial will begin on Tuesday next, and should it result in conviction, as did the cases of Cooper and Clark, it is considered a reasonable conjecture that his seat in the Senate will become vacant, by impeachment if not through resignation. As to the probabilities of his trial, it is no injustice to his interests to state that the Government claims to have more positive and convincing evidence against him than against either Cooper or Clark, whom petit juries found no difficulty in convicting.

But Senator Gray's term is not a matter of conjecture, as it is expressed by limitation, and the succession, therefore, is bound to figure in the State election of November next, when the entire new and enlarged general assembly of fifteen senators and thirty-five representatives provided by the new constitution will be chosen, with the exception of three senators, one from each county, who hold over. The party which elects a majority of the next legislature will also elect Senator Gray's successor, and the present outlook is that the result is more a matter of uncertainty than any election that has been held in Delaware for the past twenty years.

From the first, Senator Gray has gained his seat in the Senate only after the most arduous and hard-fought contests. When he was first chosen as the successor of Senator Bayard, who resigned to accept the post of Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, in 1885, he secured a bare majority of one in the

Democratic caucus of twenty-nine members, and that majority was due to the absence, through sickness, of the one other member who was committed to Mr. Gray's only opponent, Chief Justice Charles B. Loring. Another element was the defection of a member who went into the caucus committed to Loring. Two years later Senator Gray carried the Democratic primaries against Loring, after a bitter contest, which left party lines that are scarcely healed to this day. Upon the expiration of the term which he won in that contest, he was re-elected without opposition by the Legislature, but the election at which the Legislature was chosen was exceedingly close, the Democratic majority in the State being only 50. With respect to the prospects of Senator Gray's re-election to a third full term, there are two uncertainties to be considered. First, the ability of the Democratic party to elect a majority of members to the next Legislature, and second, the ability of Senator Gray to secure the caucus nomination of the Democratic members, should the latter be in the minority.

Ordinarily, it could be predicted with reasonable certainty that the election of a Democratic majority to the legislature would be equivalent to the caucus nomination of Senator Gray, but recent political events have estranged the situation in doubt. In the first place, the ability of the Democrats to carry the election is problematical. At the election of 1896 the Democrats were successful in Delaware, but solely owing to the factional division of the Republicans, the combined vote of the Republican factions exceeding the Democratic vote by more than 3,000. Democratic dissensions over the money issue caused a considerable portion of the Republican margin, but the party was weakened by other considerations, and is still far from being united even with the money issue out of the way. The last Legislature, with its overwhelming Democratic majority, left a record for incompetence, jobbery, and extravagance, that will hurt the party in the coming campaign, and the Dover bank scandals will have an evil effect, by reason of Democratic prominence being closely allied with them. The party, therefore, is not in good condition for an aggressive and hopeful campaign against a united Republican party, and at present its main hope is that the Republicans will be as hotly divided at the next election as they were at the election of 1896, when they deliberately threw away the easiest kind of an opportunity to carry the State. At present, the two Republican factions are making mutual over-

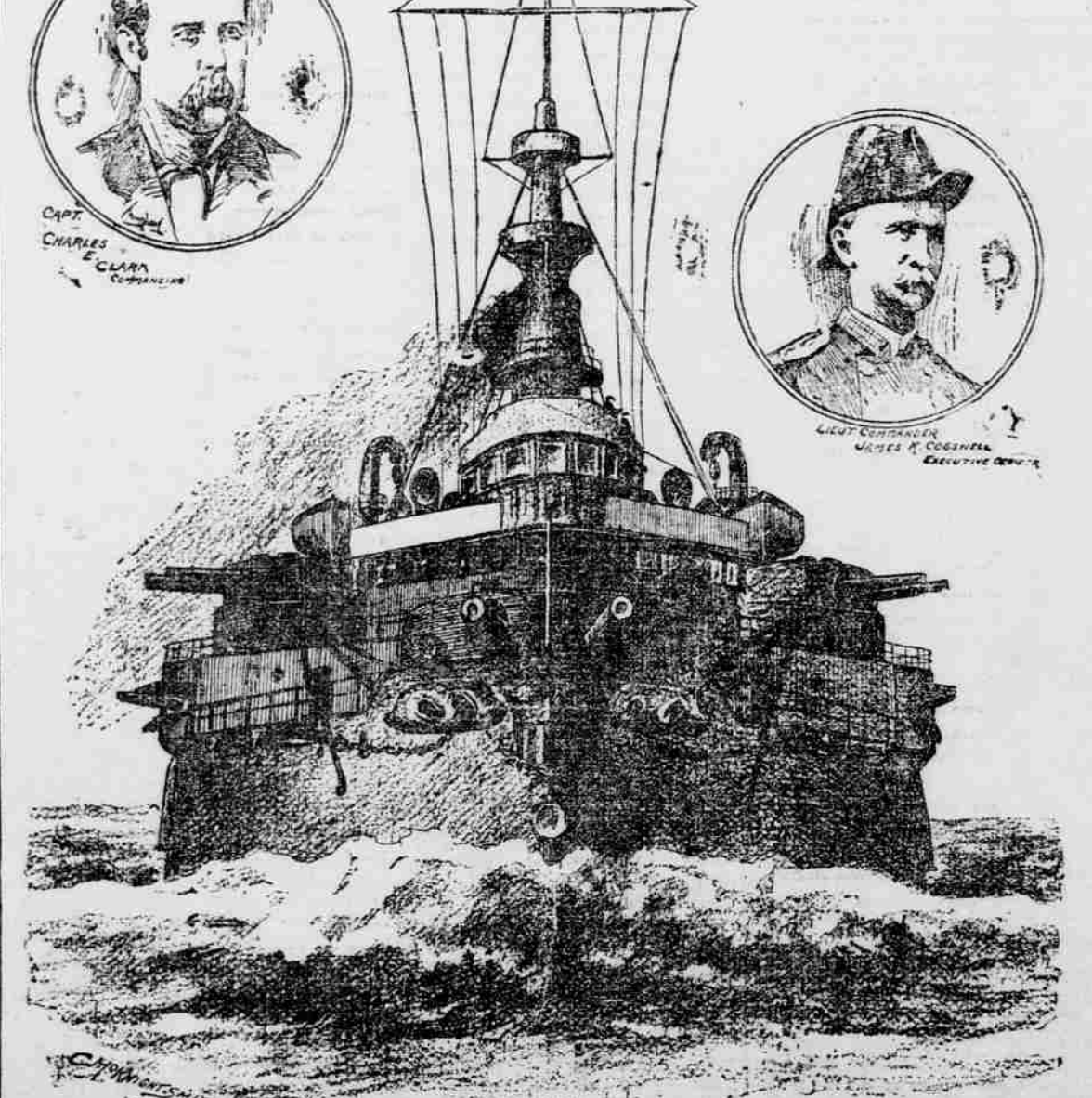
tures of harmony, with the result in doubt. Should they come together, it is probable that their unity will end all hopes of Senator Gray becoming his own successor.

Assuming, however, that the Republicans will remain divided and the Democrats will elect a majority to the legislature, the senatorial problem will become more interesting than ever. Again Senator Gray would be compelled to fight for the Democratic caucus nomination, and the opposition would be more virulent than ever. He would be opposed by the free silver college element of the party, and in the ranks of the sound money Democrats he would find apathy and disgust over his recent votes in the Senate on the money question, which, to say the least, were not satisfactory to the friends of the gold standard, while they did not gain for him anything but the derision of the silver Democrats. And there would not be lacking other candidates for the senatorial honor, who would take advantage of every opportunity to advance their own interests at the expense of Senator Gray. The chief factor in Gray's favor would be his great ability and the commanding position he has assumed in the Senate since his introduction to that body. It is the pride and boast of Delaware, that since the formation of this Government the State has been represented in the United States Senate by at least one senator—and at times two—who was the intellectual peer of any of his colleagues. To replace Gray with a man of mediocre talents, it is urged, would deprive the State of this proud distinction, and be equivalent to wiping it from the map of the United States, so far as being known to the world is concerned. This argument is bound to weigh heavily in Gray's favor when it comes down to solid work for his term.

Such is the senatorial situation in Delaware at present. Political forecasters will have to be skillful indeed to successfully predict the result in advance of the election of next November.

Salvation and Ice Cream.

The Salvation Army will hold meetings today at 11 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m., after each of which ice cream will be served. The proceeds to help defray the expense of erecting the tent which has been pitched at Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue northwest. Capt. and Mrs. Wray and Capt. McDowell will conduct the services.



THE OREGON.

GOSSIP OF THE LOBBIES

New Orleans is represented at the Arlington by Messrs. Pearl Wright and M. J. Saunders, both of whom are prominent in the mercantile affairs of that city. Mr. Wright is one of those typical Southern gentlemen of pleasing and genial address. To the question as to what the Crescent City would do to celebrate the nation's anniversary today, he replied:

"New Orleans has made grand preparations to observe the Fourth, such as have never been made before. The celebration will even cast our Mardi Gras carnivals in the background. All the civic as well as military organizations will parade, and there will be countless flag raisings. I was very much surprised, as well as pleased, to receive several invitations to deliver addresses, but, unfortunately, business called me to this city. Business will be entirely suspended tomorrow, just as it is every year during carnival time. Already the business houses on Canal Street are covered with flags and bunting, and a number of stands have been erected in the park where the general exercises will be held. "Of course, the war is the cause of the unusual display and demonstration. We rejoice to see it. I can assure you. We are once more a united people. Our Northern brothers need no longer doubt our patriotism and loyalty to the glorious red, white and blue. At the outbreak of hostilities many of our people were opposed to war, for they knew that it meant a loss to business. Now that the war is under way, all favor it, heart and soul. There are thousands more who are ready to volunteer their services. Our sugar interests will suffer more or less."

Mr. Wright spoke thus referring to the Santiago engagement: "I do not think that we can regard the outcome of the battle, as reported, even as a setback. We cannot expect to win with a strategy. We are a peace-loving people, but we stand for the right, and we are fighting for a just cause. But we are fighting prepared for war thirty years ago. Gen. Shafter has not enough men with which to defend the intrenched Spaniards. But we will win. Justice and right always overpowers injustice and treachery."

J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., is at the Shoreham. The captain was in a talkative mood last night, for he sat upon the steps smoking. He said:

"How can we expect to win without a hard struggle? I do not regard the Santiago battle as a victory. Just consider the conditions for a moment. The Spaniards outnumbered our forces by several thousand and besides being intrenched the enemy had not the least protection of a just cause. But we are fighting for a just cause. But we are fighting prepared for war thirty years ago. Gen. Shafter has not enough men with which to defend the intrenched Spaniards. But we will win. Justice and right always overpowers injustice and treachery."

"Compare the losses at Santiago with those of some of the battles of the civil war. At the battle of Pea Ridge, for instance, my father's regiment lost 400 men after four hours' fighting. "We cannot expect to conquer the Spaniards in a day or two. Since the war has fallen into our hands and so will Havana. But we must prepare ourselves. It took the British forces three weeks to capture Havana in the last century and their troops were fully equipped."

Major Barnes, retired from Regular Army, of New York, called at the Riggs House for a few minutes last night. He listened attentively to the last reports of the progress of the Santiago battle and said:

"Shafter needs more men."

There is a prominent merchant from Louisville, Ky., stopping at the Riggs House. When asked if he considered the Santiago engagement a setback for the American forces, he quickly replied, "not at all. Shafter has acquitted himself nobly. He must have more troops immediately. We have underestimated the fighting strength of the enemy all along. Another call for 50,000 volunteers would be quickly responded to. Americans cannot stand reverses and they are in this fight to win. This little hitch in falling to capture Santiago as readily as was expected will arouse feeling to the highest pitch all over the land. We Amer-

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loans are slow to anger, but when once aroused, we will fight to the end.

"I do not think that the war will be over before twelve months to come. Before the termination of the conflict, the city of Havana and the island of Cuba will be devastated. Not a Spaniard will leave the island alive, unless as a prisoner of war."

"How is Louisville to spend the Fourth?" was then asked Mr. Branson, and he replied: "On a grand scale. I can tell you. Military and civic organizations will parade the streets and the evening there will be the grandest display of pyrotechnics that Louisville has ever seen."

E. B. Craven, of Chicago, was chatting with several friends at the Arlington last night. Speaking of the late war news, he said: "Spain has 30,000 troops at Santiago. Our losses have been remarkably small."

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